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ABSTRACT

Three themes run through this collection of citations which represent a small fraction of literature on the adult female offender. One is the ideology, implications, and impact of criminological theory to the study of female crime and criminality. A second theme treats the legal and procedural mechanics of justice administration. The final theme reflects the management, discipline, and discharge of convicted female offenders. The reader can obtain a general understanding of the history, practices, issues and trends in the study of adult female offenders, and be able to make a discriminative selection of entries for further study. The bibliography focusses on literature from 1965 through 1978 and is arranged alphabetically by author. Classics are excluded. Documents were selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. (BEF)

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THE FEMALE OFFENDER

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by

David M. Horton
Senior Reference Specialist

Marjorie Kravitz
Supervising Editor

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Henry S. Dogin
Acting Administrator

National Institute of
Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Blair G. Ewing
Acting Director

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INTRODUCTION

Uniform Crime Reports statistics suggest that in 1975 women accounted for 16 percent of all persons arrested for crime, compared with 10.8 percent in 1953. Furthermore, in 1953, 4.9 percent of the women arrested for serious crimes were charged with larceny-theft, and 1.1 percent with embezzlement and fraud. By 1975 the percentages had risen to 25.4 and 3.3, respectively. In some categories, e.g., economic crime, the percentage of women arrested rose 600 percent. Uniform Crime Reports statistics imply that not only are more women coming to the attention of the criminal justice system, but that greater numbers of women are entering the system under criminal charges traditionally reserved for men. Concomitant with the statistical upsurge in some areas of the United States has been the voicing of major concerns regarding women as the object of criminological theory, the legal and procedural mechanics whereby women are processed through the criminal justice system, and female-specific penology. Pursuant to these concerns, a vast body of literature has been produced.

The collection of citations in this bibliography represents only a select fraction of the literature on the adult female offender. Literature was selected for inclusion on the bases of the importance of the concept treated, general clarity of presentation, quality of research and documentation, and availability. As such, the bibliography is not exhaustive of the literature on the topic.

Three thematic currents run through the literature and embrace a host of collateral issues. One major theme is the ideology, implications, and impact of criminological theory on the study of female crime and criminality. Collateral to this theme are the historical development of female-specific criminology as well as current statistical researches exploring the nature, extent, and etiology of female criminality and the effect which social forces and attitudinal changes have had on women in society. Suggestions for further research and discussion are also offered in the literature.

The second thematic current in the bibliography treats the legal and procedural mechanics of justice administration. Issues collateral to this principally jurisprudential theme include sex-based treatment and processing differentials in the criminal justice system, and their questioned constitutionality in light of the 14th amendment, developing prison law, and the proposed Equal Rights Amendment. Discussions focus on sex discriminative practices in

the areas of arrest, bail, court defense, sentencing, probation, parole, and work release opportunities.

The final theme is the management, discipline, and discharge of convicted female offenders. Issues collateral to this penological theme include the concept of female prisonization and the unique conditions and problems associated with incarcerated women. The inmate culture and social structure of sexually segregated, as well as coed, prison environments are examined. Additionally, the educational and vocational training curriculums available to female inmates are discussed in connection with the postimprisonment employment of the adult female and her reintegration into the mainstream of society.

When the abstracts making up this collection are read in full, the reader will have a general understanding of the history, practices, issues, and trends in the study of the adult female offender. With this initial understanding, the user will be able to make a more discriminative selection of the entries for further study.

The bibliography focuses on literature from 1965 through 1978 and is arranged alphabetically by author. Classic works by Cesare Lombroso, August Bebel, W. I. Thomas, and Otto Pollack, among others, have been excluded because they are cited and reviewed in many of the other entries.

All of the documents cited in this bibliography have been selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Information about how to obtain the documents may be found on the following page.

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1. ADLER, F. Interaction Between Women's Emancipation and Female Criminality--A Cross-Cultural Perspective. International Journal of Criminology and Penology, v. 5, n. 2:101-112. May 1977. (NCJ 42282)

This article describes the increase in criminality by women and links it to the changed social conditions brought about by women's demands for equality. Data from other nations reflect the American experience that, as the social and economic disparity between the sexes decreases, there is a correlative increase in female criminality. Women have moved beyond the categories of prostitution, shoplifting, and an occasional husband poisoning, the article points out. Statistics have shown that crimes by women in nearly every category have doubled and tripled in the past decade. This changing situation, according to the author, will require an adjustment in the definition of delinquency as a phenomenon that resides totally in the male domain.

2. _____. Sisters in Crime--The Rise of the New Female Criminal. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1975. 292 p. (NCJ 29660)

The author examines the extent and nature of the changing patterns of female criminality in America, describing the new female criminal and relating this phenomenon to social forces such as female assertiveness. It is generally recognized that women are committing more crimes than before, and more violent ones--homicide, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and gang violence. In Sisters in Crime, the author has overcome a decade of resistance from traditional theorists, police chiefs, judges, and probation officers to take into account new social facts. She reassesses the scope, depth, and implications of female crime and shows that the exception has become the rule as thousands of women are stepping across the imaginary boundary which once separated crimes into "masculine" and "feminine" categories. Using original research conducted over several years, the author explains how the rising tide of female assertiveness has led women to break out of the traditional limits of prostitution and shoplifting into more serious and violent crimes. Changing patterns in the female criminal and her relation to the larger social forces in our society are examined, and a variety of stereotypes of women and crime, of race and class, and of wealth and power, are challenged. The traditional myth of the genetic bases of the passive female is examined and rejected. The author then explores such areas as the "new" class of prostitute, qualitative changes in female juvenile delinquents, women and drug abuse, and women in corrections. Finally, the role of the women's liberation movement in changing crime patterns is considered. Throughout the book, excerpts from interviews and first-person accounts by female criminals are used to illustrate the author's observations.

3. ALPERT, G. P. and J. J. WIORKOWSKI. Female Prisoners and Legal Services. Quarterly Journal of Corrections, v. 1, n. 4, special issue (NCJ 49267): 28-33. Fall 1977. (NCJ 44905)

The effects of sociolegal background and attitudes on the use of legal services by female inmates are explored in a study of 71 females sentenced to the Texas Department of Corrections. The subjects were interviewed as they were admitted to the prison system and again 6 to 7 months later to determine whether they had used the system's legal services program. Data were gathered on sociodemographic characteristics, attitudes, and experiences with the law and the legal system. The data show that the number of times a woman has been adjudicated delinquent appears to be the best predictor of her use of legal aid. Other important factors are number of criminal convictions, age (younger women seem reluctant to seek legal aid), degree of prisonization (those less caught up in prison culture are more likely to seek legal aid), and attitudes toward lawyers, the law, the judicial system, and work. The findings support those of a similar study in the State of Washington. Although the variables in the two studies are not identical, both investigations suggest that attitudes, values, and experiences brought into prison from the outside world are predictors of legal aid usage. Supporting data and a list of references are included.

4. ANDERSON, E. A. Chivalrous Treatment of the Female Offender in the Arms of the Criminal Justice System--A Review of the Literature. Social Problems, v. 23, n. 3:350-357. February 1976. (NCJ 35400)

This article reviews the available literature on the management of the female offender by the criminal justice system to ascertain the extent and nature of differential treatment by agents of social control. In addition, an attempt is made to identify the major assumptions about the nature of female criminality which underlie the notion that women are, in general, exposed to a "chivalrous" justice system. Three characterizations of the female offender which have influenced the perpetuation and survival of the "chivalry" proposition are discussed: the instigative female offender (a manipulative female who cons male criminals into displaying a chivalrous attitude toward her); the sexualized female offender (women who turn to crime for purely sexual reasons); and the protected female offender (the idea that female criminals need to be protected by the criminal justice system). The author concludes that the notion of a chivalrous justice system is largely a myth. Directions for future research are suggested, and a 2-page list of references is included.

5. ARDITI, R. R. et al. Sexual Segregation of American Prisons. Mental Health Digest, v. 5, n. 9:18-26. September 1973. (NCJ 11584)

An examination is made of differential treatment of male and female inmates, with an assessment of its constitutionality in light of the 14th and proposed equal rights amendments. Data were obtained from State corrections departments, U.S. Bureau of Prisons, women's prisons of 9 States, 4 Federal correctional institutions, and from 15 sample States chosen on the basis of size and geographic location. Women's prisons were found to be considerably smaller and more remote than men's prisons. For male prisoners there are different institutions for the various categories of offenders, while women's institutions include inmates with diverse offenses, sentences, and ages. Men's institutions were found to have more complete medical and religious services than female institutions. Women's prisons provide architectural and security arrangements which emphasize rehabilitation and show less concern with custody than men's prisons. The article discusses cases concerned with the constitutionality of differential treatment of male and female inmates. Arguments are presented to show the difficulties the equal rights amendment might create in this area.

6. BAUNACH, P. J. Women Offenders: A Commentary--Current Conceptions on Women in Crime. Quarterly Journal of Corrections, v. 1, n. 4, special issue (NCJ 49267):14-18. Fall 1977. (NCJ 44902)

An overview of the status of the female offender, with emphasis on incarceration, is provided. The author notes possible causes for the increase in the number of women offenders, the conditions of women's confinement, problems confronting incarcerated women, and the need for research about the female offender. As the population of women offenders increases, the problems inherent in the incarceration process become more acute. The rationale for the apparent increase is discussed, and the conditions of incarceration are described. Specific problems confronting incarcerated women are noted, and suggestions are offered concerning the need to explore alternatives to traditonal modes of dealing with women offenders.

7. BAUNACH, P. J. and T. D. MURTON. Women in Prison--An Awakening Minority. Crime and Corrections, v. 1, n. 2:4-12. Fall 1973. (NCJ 16640)

Conditions of imprisonment for women, reactions of female inmates to those conditions, prison strikes and riots in women's institutions, and innovations in the correctional system for women are discussed. The increase in female criminality and the problems caused by a growing female inmate population are explored. Prison conditions in female institutions in Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, and Iowa are

described, demonstrating a wide range of prison types. Little-publicized strikes and riots by female inmates to protest prison conditions are also described. Innovations such as the coed prison, inmate councils, and allowing female prisoners to keep their babies while in prison are discussed as well.

8. BERTRAND, M. Self Image and Representations of Female Offenders: A Contribution to the Study of Woman's Image in Some Societies. Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1967. 465 p. (NCJ 07267)

Criminological findings are presented as indexes of differentiation between the sexes and as a lead to woman's image. This work is developed on the theoretical framework that, in male-dominated societies, women are subject to a pattern of instrumentality which deprives them of perceiving themselves as agents and makes them victims and objects. According to the author, it also deprives society of the will to sanction effectively and fairly illegal actions of women, which so often meet some societal needs. The author states that the values and expectations to which women are subjected should be reflected in social representations like laws, criminal sex ratios, and sentencing practices. A literature survey on sex ratios is given in the introduction. The treatment of female offenders is discussed, and the state of female criminality and juvenile delinquency in France, Canada, Belgium, and the United States is analyzed statistically. In dealing with the self-image of female offenders, the author examines the probability of and instances in which women see themselves as different from men according to the agent-object model of inquiry. Tables, graphs, test questionnaires and statistical analyses are included.

9. BRIEF ON THE WOMAN OFFENDER. Canadian Journal of Corrections, v. 11, n. 1: 26-60. January 1969. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29031)

Three areas concerning the female offender are examined in this brief: typical crimes of the female offender, special problems the female offender may encounter, and correctional facilities for women. The criminal behaviors most often associated with women--vagrancy, prostitution, attempted suicide, intoxication, and drug abuse--are examined to determine whether they should be considered criminal matters or whether other legislative provisions, such as health legislation, could deal with them better. The special problems women offenders may face at various stages of the law enforcement, judicial, and correctional processes are then described and recommendations for improvements made. Characteristics of the female inmate population and the correctional facilities for women are outlined. Review of the advantages and disadvantages of Federal versus provincial management of women's correctional institutions leads to the recommendation

that the detention of female offenders in Canada become the responsibility of provincial authorities.

10. BRODSKY, A. and M. ROSENZWEIG. Sexual Justice--Research on Female Offenders. University, Alabama, University of Alabama, 1974. 76 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19409)

The authors present a collection of nine student research projects and reports produced during a University of Alabama course on women as offenders, victims, and criminal justice personnel. The course dealt with treatment of women under the law, the socialization of women, their patterns of deviant behavior, their attitudes, conditions in penal institutions, and possible treatment alternatives. The first selection in this report describes the University of Alabama course. The subsequent selections deal with student projects, covering such topics as attitudes toward women criminal justice personnel, most frequently committed crimes by males and females, crime victimization of males and females, and women in policing. Sex differences were investigated with respect to undetected crime in high school students, judgments of the severity of criminal offenses, and punitiveness toward offenders. A survey of recommendations for female criminals by criminal justice students is also reported. A reading list on sexual justice and a bibliography are included.

11. BROWN, J. D. Field Study of Two Subsystems in a Women's Prison--Implications of Differences in Values and Goals. Doctoral Dissertation, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1977. 227 p. (NCJ 45387)

The study analyzes the structural and functional dimensions of quasi-family groups and of three formal rehabilitation activities in a New Jersey women's prison. It is hypothesized that the quasi-families act as a socializing agent for some of the inmates within the inmate milieu and influence their behavior with other inmates and staff in the prison. The three formal activities--the educational program, the vocational program, and the classification committee--are also considered processes which socialize the inmates in a program of rehabilitation. Each of them exposes the inmates to a learning process which includes the mandatory requirements of the institution and the skills and attitudes prescribed for personal reform. However, inmates also learn inequitable practices and abuses of power from these formal activities. The differences between the two forms of socialization and the significance of these differences are described in the findings. Thirty-five respondents in 10 quasi-families and 20 inmates outside of these groups were informally interviewed. In addition, teachers in the educational and vocational programs and staff involved in the classification committee were interviewed

with observations continued over a 15-month period. Excerpts from the interviews and the researcher's comments are presented. The author makes several recommendations based on the research findings, including providing a counselor for each inmate cottage, increasing visiting hours, providing the women greater work-release opportunities, and upgrading employment qualifications for prison personnel. Appendixes include an inmate's narrative on school, the student and teacher interview questions, and the evaluation form used in classroom obeservation. A glossary and bibliography are provided.

12. BURKHART, K. W. Women in Prison. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1973. 470 p. (NCJ 12682)

Articles on the prison experience of the female offender, with discussion of the legal and psychological aspects of institutionalization, are presented. The author gives women prisoners and prison officials the opportunity to speak for themselves. Through the use of letters, articles, poetry, and personal accounts, the reader is given descriptions of the complete institutional experience from admission to parole. The information for this work was gathered from interviews with 400 female inmates and prison officials in Marysville, Ohio, Los Angeles, California, and other State and Federal institutions. Considerable attention is given to the psychological effects of prison on a woman incarcerated or employed by the penal system. Many female inmates express feelings of self-defeat and loneliness resulting primarily from separation from their children. The correctional officers and prison officials express both pride and frustration about the way the system operates. The author also discusses the dehumanizing aspects of prisons--gynecological examinations, body searches, loss of personal belongings, and monitoring of incoming and outgoing mail and visitors. The rules and regulations of several U.S. institutions are included, offering the reader insight into the environment in which the correctional officer must work and the female prisoner must live. Comments are made on the social injustices suffered by poor women who often are sent to prison for their offenses while their more well-to-do counterparts are not. The author also points out that some of the vocational programs offered to inmates, such as cosmetology, are of limited use to the prisoners because, in most States, felony convictions prevent State licensing. A bibliography and a glossary of institutional argot are provided along with photographs showing aspects of daily living in a woman's prison.

13. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. Recidivism Among Women Parolees--A Long-Term Survey. By J. E. Berecochea and C. Spencer. Sacramento, California, 1972. 67 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 07030)

The effects of agency decisionmaking on long-term parole outcome among California's women parolees are described. Of the test group of 626

women released in 1960 and 1961, 40 percent were returned to prison over an 8-year period--a rate almost twice the national average. Of this group, 80 percent were returned to prison for parole violations rather than the commission of new felonies, and half were multiple returnees. Returnees increased the original incarceration time and costs by 44 percent, of which two-thirds can be attributed to parole violators. Parole violators were characterized by narcotics use, a prior commitment record, minority group membership, and comparatively low educational and intelligence test scores. Additionally, it was found that these characteristics were associated with differential treatment, indicating that they were viewed by the agency as prognosticators of new criminality. Thus, the study's tentative conclusion was that the high recidivism rate was a function of agency decisions based on factors unrelated to the criminal behavior of the parolee. References are included.

14. CHANDLER, E. W. Women in Prison. New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1973. 159 p. (NCJ 12671)

This work deals with controls, programs, inmate characteristics, parole procedures, and general institutional life at the California Institution for Women (CIW). The author presents a brief discussion of the admittance procedure at CIW and the rehabilitative goals of the prison. Several chapters are devoted to the development and maintenance of interpersonal relations between inmates and staff, inmates and their families, and between recently admitted inmates and older residents. Comments are made on educational, vocational, work, and counseling programs at the institution. Discussion is also centered on the psychological impact of the prison experience on a woman, the problems she has adjusting to institutional life and its controls, and the problems of later readjustment to life in the free world. The parole program in California and the halfway house are cited as means of helping women released from prison readjust to society. This work discusses data obtained from a questionnaire (which is included) sent to other institutions for women in the United States. The appendixes also contain summaries of institutional trends and practices from 18 other women's prisons.

15. CRITES, L., Ed. Female Offender. Lexington, Massachusetts, D. C. Heath and Company, 1976. 242 p. (NCJ 41826)

This book, a collection of nine articles, discusses female offenders past and present, the law and the courts as they affect female criminality, the incarcerated female offender, and the nature of prostitution. Individual chapters consider the etiology of female crime, myth and reality regarding women offenders, discriminatory sentencing of women offenders, the need for penal reform in women's prisons, the children of women prisoners, women in southern jails, and boys and girls

in training schools. The articles on prostitution analyze the motivations for becoming a prostitute and arguments for the decriminalization of prostitution. Although recognizing that, in some respects, women have been treated more leniently within the system, the articles conclude that the "pedestal factor" has seldom operated to the advantage of women in the criminal justice system.

16. CRITES, L. Women in the Criminal Court. In Hepperle, W. L. and L. Crites, Eds., Women in the Courts. (NCJ 48844). Williamsburg, Virginia, National Center for State Courts, 1978. 16 p. (NCJ 48849)

Studies pertaining to treatment of women offenders in criminal court are discussed, and possible factors affecting the conclusion that women receive preferential treatment are considered. One study correlated data gathered in 1962 on 11,258 criminal cases. Sex and treatment during court processing were the variables and the type of crime was kept constant. Five points in the legal process were considered: (1) release on bail, (2) time spent in jail, (3) case dismissal or acquittal, (4) suspension or probation of offender, and (5) short incarceration of offender. Findings indicated that women were less likely than men to be incarcerated before and after conviction and more likely to have their case dismissed or acquitted. This study can be criticized for its failure to control the factor of prior criminal records of offenders, which can affect sentencing. A 1974 study conducted in Alabama evaluated the treatment of male and female offenders in seven judicial circuits, and this time prior criminal records were partially controlled. Examination of the bail stage indicated that men had slight preferential treatment over women. Regarding plea bargaining, women were three times more likely to have charges reduced. At the time of sentencing, research found there was no greater tendency to give female offenders suspended sentences; however, mean sentences imposed on women were lower than those for males with the same records. A 1971 California study gathered data over a 3-year period including 32,694 felony arrests from 12 counties. The data were analyzed to determine differences in the treatment of the sexes in sentencing disposition and length of sentence. Findings were examined within two categories: (1) bivariate--the analysis of the variables sex and sentence and, (2) standardized--the evaluation of data using criminal charges at arrest, prior record, and criminal status as variables. Again, there was evidence that women receive preferential treatment, with the greatest disparity occurring in urban areas. Reasons for this difference in treatment are discussed. The Alabama study included a survey of judges' opinions on sentencing which indicated that their decisions were influenced by the traditional view of the feminine role of wife and mother. The disparity may be due also to the secondary role women have played in crime, a role that is now changing. Victims of female offenders are usually family members or lovers, and this factor could affect treatment by the court. There are few rehabilitative programs for women in penal institutions, and this is a possible contributing factor when a judge makes the decision on sentencing.

Equal treatment for both sexes in court could result in longer periods of incarceration for females before and after sentencing.

17. CROWELL, S. Federal Reformatory for Women--What Does It Accomplish? Civil Rights Digest, v. 7, n. 1:26-33. Fall 1974. (NCJ 27871)

The operation of the only Federal prison with an all-female population, located in Alderson, West Virginia, is critically described. Topics discussed include inmate population, prison location, correctional staff, prison work, education and recreation programs, and punishment and rehabilitation programs. A more detailed description is presented of the major form of discipline--the "modified behavior" modification program. The author maintains that inmates work at stereotyped, traditional "women's" work, receive vocational training in low-paying jobs, have limited educational opportunities, and due to the remote location of the prison, are isolated from families, children, and work/release-study/release opportunities.

18. DEMING, R. Women--The New Criminals. Nashville, Tennessee, Thomas Nelson, Inc., 1977. 191 p. (NCJ 40076)

The author links the rise in crimes committed by women to the new status of women brought about by the gains of the women's liberation movement. No longer do women criminals content themselves with being lookouts, drivers of getaway cars, decoys for con games, casers of banks and jewelry stores, or other female auxiliaries to male criminals. Today they are striking out on their own, staking claim to the domain traditionally considered that of male criminals. More women are becoming bank robbers, embezzlers, and violent criminals. The author believes that the women's liberation movement has emboldened women criminals to commit more "male" crimes, and predicts that this trend will continue as the demands for women's equality grow.

19. FREDERIKSEN, S J. Comparison of Selected Personality and History Variables in Highly Violent, Mildly Violent, and Nonviolent Female Offenders. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1975. 237 p. (NCJ 49433)

The personality characteristics and developmental experiences of women who commit acts of physical aggression against other adults are explored in a study of 170 female offenders charged in Hennepin County, Minn. Study subjects included 48 women charged with murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, or aggravated robbery (high assault group); 56 charged with simple assault (mild assault group); and 66 charged with aggravated forgery (nonassaultive comparison group). Subjects were

asked to complete a 371-item personal history questionnaire and a Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). A scale measuring the overcontrolled-hostile (O-H) personality type successfully differentiated the highly assaultive subjects from the mildly assaultive and nonassaultive subjects, as well as the mildly assaultive group from the nonassaultive group. The O-H scale may be a measure of general assaultive tendencies of women and may identify the O-H personality pattern of dealing with stress, which is characterized by general compliance, conformity, and tolerance punctuated with episodic assaultive outbursts. In contrast to findings from studies of assaultive men, an elevated score on the MMPI hysteria scale was not significantly characteristic of violent or assaultive women. All of the subjects reported notable experience as victims of both physical and sexual assaults. Highly assaultive women were more often the victims of prior physical assault or abuse, as were high O-H-scoring women. Mildly assaultive women reported repeated instances of rape or sexual molestation, as did low O-H-scoring women. Nonassaultive women offenders also reported experiences with violence and sexual assault, but their experiences were not as frequent as those of the other groups. Study instruments, supporting data, and a bibliography are included.

20. FRENCH, L. Assessment of the Black Female Prisoner in the South. Signs, v. 3, n. 2:483-488. Winter 1977. (NCJ 46120)

A racial comparison is undertaken of the profiles of male and female offenders incarcerated in the North Carolina adult correctional system. An analysis of demographic and offense data for the 1972 male and female maximum security population indicates that a greater proportion of blacks than whites is involved in personal (violent) offenses, with black males more involved than their female counterparts. White offenders account for a higher proportion of property crimes than blacks, with the greatest variance occurring between black and white females. Female offenders account for a higher proportion of serious property offenses than males. In the female population there is a significant inverse relationship between inmate racial distribution and statewide racial distribution; although this relationship also holds in the male inmate sample, it is not as pronounced. All the female prisoners fell into the three lowest occupational categories of the Hollingshead Seven-Category Scale. Black female inmates were more likely to fall within the two lowest categories (i.e., unemployed and marginally employed), while both white and black male offenders were represented in all seven occupational categories. Both samples indicated low educational achievement, with black females evidencing the lowest achievement. The social profile pictures North Carolina's female and serious male offenders as black, poorly educated, and only marginally employable. Although over 100,000 crime index (serious) crimes occurred during the period under study--a figure nearly 10 times the total incarcerated

population--most of the incarcerated offenders were convicted on non-index crimes. It is suggested that the overrepresentation of black women, particularly those from impoverished backgrounds, may be the result of discrimination by the typically white male police officer, prosecutor, and judge. Once imprisoned these women are subjected to long hours under sordid working conditions, which may add to the psychological problems of the black female offender, making rehabilitation difficult or impossible. More research is needed to determine if black female offenders suffer similar discrimination elsewhere in the United States. Extensive tabular data are provided.

21. GIALLOMBARDO, R. The Seasonless World: A Study of a Women's Prison. Doctoral Dissertation, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 1965. 328 p. (NCJ 07317)

A detailed sociological examination is made of the structure of a women's prison as an organization of roles and functions. The author studies the emergence of inmate society and culture with emphasis on the formation of family group structures and homosexuality. The study also compares the structure and roles found in the female prison with those in male institutions. The appendixes include comments on the observation methods used in the study, a glossary of prison terms, terminology used in prison family relationships, letters written from one prisoner to another, and a bibliography.

22. _____. Society of Women: A Study of Women's Prison. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1966. 244 p. (NCJ 02342)

An exploratory study from a sociological perspective is provided. The author recognizes that a broad sociological study requires examining the continuity of events over a considerable length of time. Data were gathered over a 1-year period at the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia. The purpose of the study was to examine the prison from a sociological perspective, that is, as a system of roles and functions and to make comparisons with the literature on the male prison, in order to increase our understanding of the prison structure within its larger societal context. Included are examinations of the physical prison, the staff, inmates and their interrelations, institutional goal conflict and nature of the prison experience, homosexual alliance, social roles, and community reintegration through kinship. Appendixes review study methodology, a glossary of prison terms, and examples of prison letters.

23. GOODMAN, N. et al. Further Studies of Female Offenders. Home Office Research Study No. 33. London, England, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1976. 119 p. (NCJ 34412)

The results of three studies concerned with court treatment, sentencing, and recidivism of female offenders are presented. The first study examines the reconviction rates and social characteristics of a sample of 129 females 8 years after their release from a British borstal. It was found that one-third of these females had no further convictions, and that an additional 17 percent committed only one or two minor offenses. The second study, "The Sentencing of Women at London Higher Courts," is a descriptive survey of 1,313 women aged 17 and above who appeared before these courts in 1969 and 1970, with a 2-year followup during which their reconviction rates were studied. The social and family circumstances of a subsample of these women are also described, and the relationship of some of these factors to subsequent reconviction is examined. The third study, "Girls Appearing Before a Juvenile Court," examines the family and environmental influences on a group of girls aged 14 to 16 who appeared before the Greenwich juvenile court. Comparative information was obtained from a group of nondelinquent schoolgirls, and the factors are examined which seemed to have the greatest influence on the behavior of the girls coming before the court.

24. HEIDENSOHN, F. Imprisonment of Females. In McConville, S., Ed., Use of Imprisonment: Essays in the Changing State of English Penal Policy (NCJ 37073). London, England, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 1975. 14 p. (NCJ 37076)

The author presents an overview of the history of women's imprisonment in the English prison system, recorded criminality and societal reaction to it, and particular problems involved in putting women in prison. Crime statistics for female offenders are compared with those for male offenders. A chart lists penal establishments for women in England and Wales and their average daily population in 1972. The sociology of women's prisons is studied, using findings of analyses of homosexuality among female inmates in U. S. prisons. The author also discusses future trends toward therapeutic rather than punitive treatment for female prisoners.

25. HENDRIX, O. Study in Neglect--A Report on Women Prisoners, July 15, 1972-October 15, 1972. New York, Women's Prison Association, 1972. 48 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15902)

The author presents an overview of trends in female crime and information on women prisoners, results of a demographic survey of the New York City Correctional Institution for Women, and results of a national

survey of female inmates. The increase in female crime, sex-based legal discrimination, and problems particular to female inmates and correctional facilities for women are reviewed. Information gathered in the survey of the New York City Correctional Institution included age, education, ethnic background, marital status, religion, length of stay for both detainees and sentenced offenders, place of birth, women with children, residence of children, type of conviction, source of income, and opinions on types of services needed. The national survey was sent to approximately 250 correctional institutions and agencies that deal with female offenders, and replies were received from approximately one-third. A demographic profile on women offenders from these institutions was developed from the responses. Questions on programs and services for women were also included. The data from the survey are given in tabular form and presented in three parts--State institutions; county, city, and community-based facilities; and private agencies. Recommendations on programs for female offenders and on community-based corrections for women are provided.

26. HOFFMAN-BUSTAMENTE, D. Nature of Female Criminality. Issues in Criminology, v. 8, n. 2:117-136. Fall 1973. (NCJ 12612)

Using the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1970, the author analyzes female crime patterns and finds that criminality tends to correspond to sex role differences. The data show that women tend not to be arrested for crimes that require stereotyped male behavior. When they are arrested on such charges, it appears that they have played secondary, supportive roles. Even in crimes where women are more frequently arrested, their involvement in the offense is closely tied to the female sex role. Where the crime requires behavior that is consistent with expected female roles, women appear to make up a large number of the petty criminals (forgery, fraud, embezzlement, prostitution, vagrancy, curfew, and runaway). There seems to be a tendency in the law itself to classify offenses in ways that correspond to sex differences. This principle operates even more obviously in a comparison of major and other crimes. Those classified as major, with the exception of theft, are typically ones that require independence on the part of the offender and the use of threat or violence.

27. HOWE, S. M. State v. Chambers--Sex Discrimination in Sentencing. New England Journal on Prison Law, v. 1, n. 1:138-147. Spring 1974. (NCJ 14416)

The article discusses a 1973 New Jersey Supreme Court decision holding unconstitutional a New Jersey statute which sentenced women over 30 on a different basis from males. The statute provided for the indeterminate custodial sentencing of women over age 30 to the State correc-

tional institution. Release from custody was predicated upon rehabilitation and was solely at the discretion of the correctional institution's board of managers. The inequities of this sentencing procedure are apparent when contrasted with the sentencing of male offenders in New Jersey. Men over age 30 are given minimum-maximum sentences in the State prison and are entitled by statute to work credits and time off for good behavior. Women offenders are entitled to neither work credits nor time off for good behavior. In chambers, the New Jersey Supreme Court ordered the State to produce empirical evidence in support of the statute. The State failed to sustain its burden of proof. Witnesses called by the State agreed that there was no sound penological basis for justifying indeterminate sentences for women while men received minimum-maximum terms. Additionally, they agreed that it did not take longer to rehabilitate a woman offender and that there were few, if any, inmate differences between men and women which would justify such a conclusion.

28. IACOVETTA, R. G. Corrections and the Female Offender. Proceedings of the Southern Conference on Corrections, v. 20. February 27, 1975. 11 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 48475)

Increases in female criminality coupled with increased arrests and convictions will require reform in the inadequate facilities, treatments, and programs currently available to female offenders. Between 1960 and 1970 arrests of women for index offenses rose 200 percent while male rates over the same period rose only 73 percent. Not only are more women being arrested, more are being incarcerated. In Federal prisons alone there has been an 81 percent increase in the number of female inmates in the past 5 years. Much debate has centered around the association between increasing emancipation of women and increasing female criminality. However, it seems logical to assume that as women adopt the more assertive and aggressive patterns of behavior previously associated with males, role, the female role in criminal activity will change. The increase in female inmates and offenders will accentuate the current problems of inadequate and inappropriate facilities, treatment, and programs for women in the corrections environment. A basic need in most female correctional facilities is meaningful job training in preparation for post-release employment. Such training should not be limited to traditional female occupational roles. Additionally, problems characteristic of male institutions are also found in female correctional institutions. Inequitable wage systems should be reformed and homosexuality in prison should be deemphasized and viewed as an inevitable consequence of the prison environment. Alternatives which can eliminate or ameliorate many of the problems associated with the environment of the unisex prison should be further explored. Coed correctional facilities can provide a more normative environment for inmates. Conjugal visitation rights may help prevent marital/familial disruption and reduce the incidence of homosexuality.

Furlough programs can aid in rehabilitation and reintegration into the community. Expanded use of halfway houses also offers rehabilitative promise.

29. JENSEN, G. F. and D. JONES. Perspectives on Inmate Culture--A Study of Woman in Prison. Social Forces, v. 54, n. 3:590-603. March 1976. (NCJ 32883)

This study explores issues bearing on prisonization research based on male populations, but does so using cross-sectional questionnaire data gathered from 172 incarcerated female felons and misdemeanants. The study population came from a prison for women in Raleigh, North Carolina. The analysis addresses three major issues: (1) the relation of traditional situational variables (career phase and group contact) to inmate perspectives, (2) the relative impact of situational and noninstitutional characteristics on inmate perspectives, and (3) variation in traditional patterns among different categories of inmates. In general, it was found that the patterns involving career phase and group contact were similar to those found in early research among males and similar to one recent analysis of females. Moreover, of all situational variables examined, the traditional ones were the most strongly related to inmate perspectives. Several of the background variables examined were, however, more strongly related than the situational variables. On the other hand, the relationship between career phase and subscription to the inmate code was quite variable among different categories of inmates. The variation noted appears relevant for reconciling divergent findings in prisonization research among female inmates.

30. KLEIN, D. Etiology of Female Crime--A Review of the Literature. Issues in Criminology, v. 8, n. 2:3-30. Fall 1973. (NCJ 12609)

This article reviews writings reflecting traditional assumptions about the inherent nature of women from the time of Lombroso to the present. From the development and interaction of ideas pertaining to sexual ideology based on assumptions of the inherent universal nature of women throughout the works of Lombroso, Thomas, Freud, Davis, and Pollak, it appears that sexuality is a theme present in all the theories. Those authors see crime and delinquency as a rebellion against sex roles and ascribe qualities of masculinity to female rebels. They also view criminality as the result of individual physiological or psychological characteristics that are only peripherally affected by economic, social, and political forces. The reviewer feels that these assumptions are sexist, racist, and classist.

31. KNUDSON, B. Career Patterns of Female Misdemeanant Offenders. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1968. 187 p. (NCJ 07262)

This dissertation is an exploratory study aimed at searching out typological dimensions of female offenders and reviewing trends in the literature in this field. The Minneapolis Women's Detention Center was used as the sample of female offenders from which the author proposed a category system based on factors considered important in distinguishing between the types. The work includes an overview of literature on female misdemeanants, followed by a description of the methodology employed in the study. One section contains a miscellany of data connected with the career patterns of misdemeanant women. Emphasis is placed on the integration of correctional institutions into the fabric of the community.

32. KRATCOSKI, P. C. and K. SCHEUERMAN. Incarcerated Male and Female Offenders' Perceptions of Their Experiences in the Criminal Justice System. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 2, n. 1:73-78. Spring 1974. (NCJ 25173)

This study compares the experiences of males and females convicted of criminal offenses and institutionalized. The inmates were asked about their arrests, trials, sentencings, and incarcerations; their impressions of the criminal justice system and court personnel they encountered; and their feelings about justice in America as it applied to them. It was found that substantial percentages of both the males and females in the sample were minority group members, poorly educated, products of disorganized family life, and individuals who had experienced repeated contacts with the criminal justice system. Males were more likely than females to have had contacts with the criminal justice system from their early teens, to view the police as unnecessarily harsh and harassing, not to have been released on bail, and to have entered guilty pleas without going to trial. The females as a group received swifter dispositions of their cases than the males. The vast majority of both males and females felt that their sentences were too harsh, and they were dissatisfied with their lawyers' services. Most felt that the poor cannot get a fair trial in America.

33. KRAUSE, K. Denial of Work Release Programs to Women--A Violation of Equal Protection. Southern California Law Review, v. 47, n. 4:1453-1490. August 1974. (NCJ 14911)

The thesis of this article is that a State which offers work release programs to its male inmates is constitutionally required to offer equivalent programs to similarly situated women prisoners. The author contends that failure to offer work release programs to women pri-

soners is a sex-based classification which cannot stand under the rational basis test as modified by the 1971 case of Reed v. Reed or under the compelling state interest test. In Reed v. Reed, the court rejected administrative convenience as justification for sex-based classifications and refused to allow the States to base their classifications on unproven assumptions concerning differences between the sexes. The nature of work release programs and their availability to women are discussed. Two standards of judicial review of state action--restrained review and active review--are also examined. Under the restrained standard of review, the court scrutinizes a statute only to determine whether the distinctions it establishes are rationally related to the purposes of the statute. Numerous decisions upholding sex-based classifications are cited to illustrate the judicial deference to state action using this rational basis test. Under the active standard of review, the court uses strict scrutiny when groups characterized as "suspect classifications" are involved, as well as interests the courts recognize as "fundamental rights." Judicial decisions indicating a trend toward treatment of sex as a suspect classification are cited. In addition, the most common reasons cited for under- and noninclusion of women in work release programs--added expense, less need for rehabilitation, administrative inconvenience--are examined and refuted by the author.

34. LAMBERT, L. R. and P. G. MADDEN. Adult Female Offender Before-During-After Incarceration--Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations. Research Report No. 3. Toronto, Canada, Ontario Province Department of Correctional Services, 1975. 24 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34962)

The authors present results of a longitudinal study of 388 women admitted to the Vanier Center in 1970-71, which examined the relation between pre-, intra-, and postinstitutional factors and recidivism and other measures of adjustment. Focusing on the effectiveness of a "therapeutic milieu" type program in producing lasting behavior and attitude change, the research was integrated with the activities at the center, involving staff and residents in a variety of data collection processes. A total of 179 of the same women were interviewed 1 year after their return to the community, this subsample shown to be highly representative of all the women included at intake. The types of preinstitutional data examined included age at commitment, education, socioeconomic status, family history, and previous criminal involvement. Postinstitutional factors examined included recidivism, employment, financial adequacy, physical and emotional health, family relationships, and residential adequacy. Many variables known at admission were found to be significantly related to subsequent recidivism, including prior criminality, early family problems, serious personal problems, and an unstable history of employment. Institutional factors which seemed to be related to recidivism were length of time in the program, misbehavior during the program, and attitudes of inmates on release. The most significant postinstitu-

tional factor was found to be employment. Several tables of data on the variables and their relation to recidivism are included.

35. _____. Vanier Center for Women--An Examination of the Social Milieu. Research Report No. 1. Toronto, Canada, Ontario Province Department of Correctional Services, 1974. 81 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19889)

The center in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, keeps in custody and provides treatment to all women assigned by the court to serve up to 2 years in a provincial correctional institution. The social climate (i.e., environmental mood) of the center during the period May 1970 through August 1972 was measured via analysis of cottage surveys completed by residents and by cottage-related staff every 5 weeks. These surveys examined the respondents' perceptions of the total complex and specific living units, including the people, programs, and individual experiences they encountered. Results showed that while staff were, as expected, more positive than residents, there was considerable congruence in perceptions of both groups on many issues, particularly on views toward the other residents. Residents, on the average, were more positive than negative in perceptions. Many variables were shown to be related to the social climate of the center. The most significant was whether cottage staff had personal discussions with residents. Another significant finding pertains to the length of time in one setting. A sharp drop in women's perceptions of their environment was noted among those who had spent 6 months or more in the cottage, this being pronounced among the women from the otherwise more positive units.

36. LEHTINEN, M. W. Women's Corrections: Problems and Future Prospects. Quarterly Journal of Corrections, v. 1, n. 4, special issue (NCJ 49267): 34-39. Fall 1977. (NCJ 44906)

Factors that have limited attention to women's corrections, patterns in the types and numbers of crimes committed by women, and prospects for change in women's corrections are discussed. Several factors are responsible for the general lack of attention to women's corrections. Lower crime rates among females and disparate treatment throughout the criminal justice system have resulted in a relatively small female inmate population. In addition, women have not attracted attention because traditionally they have not committed violent, personal offenses and because, as prisoners, they have been relatively cooperative. Crime statistics for 1956 through 1975 indicate that increasing percentages of women are being arrested for all crimes, and that this increase is even greater in the serious crime category. Although such increases are largely attributable to an increase in property rather than personal offenses, the nature of female crime appears to be changing. The female offender in the

future is likely to bear a strong resemblance to her male counterpart. Female inmates are becoming more aggressive in their demands for equality. Many problems in women's corrections are receiving increasing attention, including limited educational and vocational programs, hardships imposed by the remoteness of the places where many women are confined, the mixing of different offender types, family disruption, staffing deficiencies, and homosexuality. Alternatives to the traditional system of women's corrections include replacing existing women's facilities with community treatment centers or coeducational institutions. A list of references is included.

37. LEVENTHAL, G. Female Criminality--Is "Women's Lib" To Blame? Psychological Reports, v. 41, n. 3:1179-1182. December 1977.
(NCJ 47974)

To determine whether increases in female criminality might be associated with changing female attitudes and sex roles, questionnaires were administered to 25 female inmates and 25 female college student controls. It was hypothesized that if an association between feminist orientation and criminality exists, then convicted females should display more feminist attitudes than their noncriminal counterparts. The control population was similar to the inmate group in age distribution, race, and marital status. Test instruments included the Open Subordination to Women Scale (OSW) measuring attitudes toward alleged female inferiority and offensiveness, the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (ATW) measuring attitudes toward women's rights and rules, and the MF scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) measuring femininity of the individual in terms of traditional role definitions. Subjects were also asked to supply demographic data and general attitudes toward the women's liberation movement. Independent T-tests were taken to compare scores of the two samples on each test. Analysis of ATW and OSW indicated that, in general, female inmates viewed women as weak, less capable, and unable to control their emotions. They also felt that women should be submissive and faithful to their husbands, and should not drink, curse, or smoke. College women, on the other hand, felt that women should assert themselves, play a leading role where applicable, and maintain their equality in sociosexual matters, employment, education, and family matters. All but two of the inmates expressed negative attitudes towards women's liberation, while all the college women expressed positive attitudes. Results on the MMPI indicated that female inmates viewed themselves as less feminine in nature, while college students viewed themselves in terms of traditional sex role stereotypes (i.e., self-pitying, passive, constricted, soft, dependent). Results suggest that the women's liberation movement and feminist attitudes are not responsible for the increase in feminine crime. The possibility that this increase is the result of more frequent arrests, convictions, and sentencing of women is suggested. References are included.

38. McGOWAN, B. G. and K. L. BLUMENTHAL. Why Punish the Children? A Study of Children of Women Prisoners. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1978. 133 p. (NCJ 47584)

The plight of children whose mothers are incarcerated is investigated, and recommendations for meeting the needs of these children are offered. The study included a mail survey of administrators and female prisoners in 77 correctional facilities and departments throughout the United States, intensive interviews with 65 women at the New York City Correctional Institution for Women, visits to several innovative programs for female offenders, talks with children of current and former prisoners, and interviews with professionals in the child welfare and criminal justice fields. The study report describes the criminal justice process--from arrest to release--from the perspectives of female offenders and their children. The impact of various law enforcement, judicial, correctional, and social welfare agencies is considered. The actual experiences of several children are described, and the effects of such experiences on children of various ages are discussed. Statistical findings from the national and local studies are presented, factors contributing to the problems revealed are examined, and recommendations for change are offered. The major study finding was the severity and range of problems experienced by children and families because of the lack of concern and appropriate services at every point in the criminal justice process. Another finding was that the vast majority of children whose mothers are imprisoned are very young (two-thirds under 10, one-fourth under 4) and, hence, were separated from their mothers at an early, vulnerable age. Recommendations are directed to specific criminal justice and social welfare agencies. Supporting data and a bibliography are included.

39. MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. Parole Outcome of Female Felony Offenders From the Detroit House of Corrections. By C. Kikstra. Lansing, Michigan. 7 p. (NCJ 11066)

One-half of the women placed on 24-month parole from the Detroit House of Corrections returned to prison within 2 years of their parole. The study compares the parole violators with nonviolators. Information concerning individuals was obtained from files of the Michigan Department of Corrections and reports of the psychologist at the Detroit House of Corrections who interviewed each woman. Regular employment and residence with family were shown to be highly related to parole success. Prior records, especially for addiction and prostitution, were significant among parole violators.

40. MILLER, E. E. Woman Offender and Community Corrections. In Miller, E. E. and M. R. Montilia, Eds. Corrections in the Community--Success Models in Correctional Reform. (NCJ 42175). Reston, Virginia, Reston Publishing Company, Inc., 1977. 8 p. (NCJ 42182)

This article describes the factors underlying the neglect of women in the correctional process, including considerations of economic policy. The unique reintegration needs of female offenders are identified, and appropriate modes of delivering appropriate services are examined. The article also details the benefits to both the women and the correctional agency of increasing community-based alternatives to incarceration. Descriptions of two such existing programs are included in the discussions. The author concludes that from both treatment and fiscal perspectives, ample justification exists for a substantial expansion of opportunities for women in community correctional programs.

41. MITCHELL, A. E. Informal Inmate Social Structure in Prisons for Women: A Comparative Study. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle, 1969. 110 p. (NCJ 07270)

The relationship between the type of institution and the character of the informal inmate social structure in prisons for women is examined. The informal inmate social structure in a treatment-oriented prison is compared with that in a treatment-oriented institution. The purpose was to determine if the orientation of the institution has an effect on the orientations and characteristics of the inmate group. The goals of the institution were used as a basis for classifying them along a custodial-treatment continuum. Questionnaires and tape-recorded interviews were utilized for data collection. The evidence supported the hypothesis that inmates in custody-oriented institutions will demonstrate relatively negative attitudes toward the staff, while those in treatment-oriented institutions will demonstrate relatively positive attitudes. Appended material includes tables of statistical results and samples of the material used in the study.

42. MOSELEY, W. H. and M. H. GEROULD. Sex and Parole: A Comparison of Male and Female Parolees. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 3, n. 1:47-57. Spring 1975. (NCJ 27240)

In this study, male and female parolees released in 1970 with a 2-year followup were compared in terms of personal attributes, time served, and parole outcome. The study showed that the two sexes were substantially different in five commitment offenses, prior prison sentences, age at admission to confinement from which paroled, and alcohol and drug involvement. They were relatively similar in the proportion of prior nonprison sentences. Women, on the average, serve less time in prison be-

fore parole than men. The proportion successfully continued on parole is the same for both sexes.

43. NAU, E. Homicide by Females (NCJRS translation by N. Rose from an original work in German published in Berlin, 1972). 9 p. (NCJ 32512)

Cases of 120 females who murdered or attempted to murder 161 people over a period of 22 years are analyzed to determine whether violent means or poison, including gas, were used. The author disputes the traditional claim that poison is the most common weapon of female murderers. Statistics are presented showing the comparative frequency of successful and unsuccessful homicides by females using poison or gas and violent means. The author claims that her statistics and those of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau show that poison or gas is not the weapon most used by females and that the use of those means has even been declining in recent years. Case histories are given showing typical methods used by female murderers. These include the murder of a member or members of one's family circle because of personal conflicts and the murder of strangers for gain. Poison is the weapon used in the case histories cited. It is pointed out that more than half of the female murderers under study had previously--particularly in their youth--been subjected to repeated physical mistreatment. The term "expanded suicide" (erweiteter selbstmord) is used to describe the act of killing or attempting to kill oneself and others at the same time.

44. NOBLIT, G. W. and J. H. BURCART. Women and Crime, 1960-1970. Social Science Quarterly, v. 56, n. 4:650-657. March 1976. (NCJ 36710)

This research article attempts to document trends in increasing crime rates for women and to explain observed patterns in female criminality from 1960 to 1970. Data used in the analysis were abstracted from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1970 and are comparable for 1960 and 1970. Tables were constructed to show the increase in arrests relative to the proportion of the population in each age and sex category over time. It was found that in the time period studied, female criminality increased 58 percent compared to a 12-percent increase for males, and the crime rate for adolescent females tripled while that of male offenders doubled. Other findings indicate that arrest rates for women have been increasing much faster for property crimes, particularly larceny, than for crimes of violence, while property and violent crime arrests have increased proportionally for males. The authors conclude that their own and other analyses suggest the validity of structural explanations contrary to traditional arguments of the "inherent nature of women" in this field of study.

45. NORLAND, S. and N. SHOVER. Gender Roles and Female Criminality--Some Critical Comments. Criminology, v.15, n. 1:87-104. May 1977. (NCJ 42112)

This article investigates the recent claim that women are becoming increasingly involved in aggressive or serious criminal activities. On the basis of an a priori classification of aggressive crimes, a review of three different types of data revealed no clear pattern of change in women's criminality. Several theoretical problems which have inhibited the systematic development of the relationship between gender roles and criminality are discussed. Particular attention is paid to the lack of conceptual precision that characterizes the use of the terms gender and aggressive crime.

46. NORTH, D. S. Women Offenders--Breaking the Training Mold. Manpower, v. 7, n. 2:13-19. February 1977. (NCJ 46204)

Women offenders are subject to inequitable vocational programs that lessen their chances for postimprisonment employment and increase chances of recidivism. Nontraditional job training may be the answer. Because of their relatively minor role in the corrections overview--of the 6.5 million individuals arrested in 1970, only 1 in 7 was a woman--women offenders complicate the always difficult problem of providing vocational training for prisoners. Of offenders who have been tried and sentenced, only 1 in 22 is a woman, and because of the "chivalry factor" in sentencing and the fact that women tend to commit less violent crimes, only 1 in 35 in the prison population on a given day is a woman. This lack of substantial inmate population makes the implementation of a full range of vocational training programs a rare occurrence. The training programs that have ordinarily been open to women reflect a traditional attitude toward both their role in society and in the work force and the proper sort of work for ex-convicts. What typically passes for a training program is often little more than a mixture of remedial education with instruction in such areas as food preparation, garmentmaking, and practical nursing. Ex-offenders rarely secure employment in these areas at a salary above the minimum wage. Programs such as those at the Maryland Correctional Facility at Jessup may be the key to overcoming this dilemma. The Jessup facility represents a mix of the old and the new in women's prisons. Inmates have a choice of traditional and nontraditional ways of spending their sentence time: they can work for the institution itself, e.g., by cooking, cleaning, or doing the laundry; work in the sewing factory; receive academic and vocational trainning; or work in the institution's welding and machine shops. Through a program backed by a major labor union, women offenders are given a chance to train as welders and power tool operators so that as ex-offenders they may be able to secure well-paying jobs in Maryland's shipyards and on the subway construction underway in Washington, D. C., at the time of writing. Through a coalition of union, criminal justice, and women's organizations, this nontraditional job training pro-

gram has succeeded in returning female offenders to their communities as highly motivated, tax-paying wage earners, and not as additions to the welfare rolls.

47. PRICE, R. R. Forgotten Female Offender. Crime and Delinquency, v. 23, n. 2: 101-108. April 1977. (NCJ 48010)

Since attention to the female offender by a male-dominated criminal justice system has been virtually nonexistent, suggestions for reform and rehabilitation are made. The problems of female offenders have generated little interest in a male-oriented system in the past, but various factors are forcing a change. The rising female crime rate and the influence of the women's liberation movement have made contributions. More women are being arrested for serious crimes, and more are being convicted and receiving prison sentences. Despite adverse media attention, however, the proportion of females arrested for violent crimes such as murder and aggravated assault has changed little in the last three decades. Female arrest rates for homicide have been the most stable of all statistics on violent offenses. The crime rate increase for women has occurred chiefly in white-collar-related offenses. Official statistics have supported the assumption that women have been 7 to 20 times less involved in criminal behavior than men, but some theorists explain this as a reluctance to report crimes by women, an unwillingness to hold women, and a general attitude of overlooking, excusing, or forgiving the female criminal. Even after conviction, some argue, women receive "special handling." Sometimes this is advantageous and sometimes it is not; e.g., the physical confinement area for women is often better, but vocational training is seriously inadequate. Also women still are often incarcerated for larcency, forgery, fraud, prostitution, embezzlement, drunkenness, and drug abuse. Alternatives to incarceration for these women are essential. More women need to be brought into the correctional system on the administrative and decision-making level where they can have an impact on the program development and management of the female offender. Notes are provided.

48. RANS, L. L. Research on the Woman Offender. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Entropy Limited, 1975. 23 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29724)

Issues regarding female offenders and the criminal justice system are identified for needed research. Data bases on female offenders and analyses proposed by Entropy Limited are outlined. Suggested research issues include such topics as sex ratio in arrests and the resulting prison populations, female rehabilitation services, sentencing disparity for women by judges in urban and rural areas, implications of the fact that agencies of the criminal justice system are male-dominated, and female crime in societies that are not patriarchal. Subtopics are introduced under each research issue. The

second section of this report lists a series of existing data bases at various juncture points along the criminal justice system continuum that could be consulted in female offender research. Criteria for including data bases in the report include sample size and significance of the programs described. Data base coverage, contents, and sources are summarized. The report concludes with a list of proposed analyses to be conducted by Entropy Limited (Department of Labor grant, Office of Research and Development). These include profiles of women offenders and multivariate searches for patterns relevant to women offenders regarding offense categories, prearrest histories, pretrial status, sentencing patterns, type of release, probation and and parole violations, and postrelease employment.

49. _____. Women's Crime--Much Ado About...? Federal Probation, v. 42, n. 1:45-49. March 1978. (NCJ 47760)

Trends in women's arrests are delineated through the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1960-1975, and areas for future research are identified. Analyses of female criminality in literature greatly increased in the 1970's, suggesting a shift in the conceptualization of female criminality from the ahistorical, sexist view to the historical, socioeconomic, and political view. The etiology of female crime has become a popular theme. The data presented suggest that female arrests have gradually increased by 5 percent over a 15-year period. This is not a dramatic increase, nor did the increase occur in the area of serious crime. When rates of increase for various arrest categories are compared for males and females, female rates are found to be much higher. To put the data in perspective, it is necessary to point out that FBI statistics are not reflective of the crime rate; the arrest statistics do not indicate that women are becoming more violent. The causal relationship that many theorists suggest between the women's movement and increased arrest rates for women has yet to be verified; however, increased economic pressures on women seem to account for a continual growth in property arrests for women. Overall, more research on women offenders is needed. The effects of changing economic conditions on arrest rates might be especially illuminating, and the effects of social conditions on female offenders also require attention. Tabular data and notes are provided.

50. RASKO, G. Victim of the Female Killer. Victimology, v.1, n. 3:396-402. Fall 1976. (NCJ 38885)

This comprehensive study of homicides and attempted homicides perpetrated by women in Hungary since World War II considers victim-offender relationships, victim characteristics, and the role of alcohol in the crime. The random study sample included 125 female offenders and their 140 victims, representing 112 criminal cases.

Police and court records of the cases were reviewed and psychological tests were conducted. Results indicate that almost two-thirds of the victims were close dependents of the female offenders and more than 40 percent were husbands or lovers. Forty percent of the victims were participating or interacting victims who provoked the offender through forms of alcoholism, brutality, refusal to undertake financial obligations, humiliation of the spouse, and forcing the spouse to work beyond her strength. Victims of female homicide or homicidal attempts are usually children or adults between 26 and 60; they are usually married men, have a professional status similar to the offender's, and have no criminal record. Alcoholism on the part of the victim is a decisive factor in the victimization process. The victim's alcoholism was usually greater than the offender's, and it was frequently the victim's behavior that caused the offender's alcoholism. Most of the killers were motivated by situations involving long-term, emotional conflict. References and tables of study data are provided.

51. ROSENBLATT, E. and C. GREENLAND. Female Crimes of Violence. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, v. 16, n. 2:173-180. April 1974. (NCJ 14393)

Results of a study of two groups of violent offenders carried out during 1970-1971 in Ontario, Canada, are described. This study compared 26 women and 165 men who had committed violent crimes. Data were obtained from case studies of violent offenders detained in mental hospitals and in Federal penitentiaries. The areas covered included offender background, type of victim, the criminal act, criminal and psychiatric history, and motivation. It was found that fewer women commit crimes of violence, although their crimes are more often fatal. More women give altruistic reasons for their violence and are more likely to attempt suicide after attacking their victims. Furthermore, women give warnings of their homicidal intentions, or seek help prior to their violent acts, more often than men. The statistical trends for female violence and the rising general crime rate for women are also discussed.

52. ROSS, J. G. and E. HEFFERNAN. Women in a Coed Joint. Quarterly Journal of Corrections, v. 1, n. 4, special issue (NCJ 49267):24-28. Fall 1977. (NCJ 44904)

Observations on the impact of coeducational correctional facilities on female inmates are presented. The observations were made during field work conducted in an evaluation of coeducational facilities. The impact of these facilities is discussed in terms of institutional change, heterosexual relations, and other relational effects. The introduction of opposite-sex inmates into previously single-sex institutions

and the opening of new coed facilities have produced certain changes in the realities of institutional life. A female offender's option to be incarcerated with an inmate of the same sex has been reduced. A corresponding reduction in options has not taken place for males. The process of integration has been accompanied by certain housing shifts and security modifications. Availability of traditional women's programs and opportunities for women to hold jobs in prison have decreased only occasionally. The major issues related to heterosexual relations in coed institutions--normalization to "street" behavior and extent of bisexual activity--require systematic investigation. In the field study, the extent to which a shift toward heterosexual relations was observed appeared on the actual level of integration. There is little evidence that the "return to street behavior" syndrome is widespread in coed institutions. A pattern of "relating to the opposite sex by day and the same sex by night" has been observed among some women in integrated institutions, particularly where the level of integration is low or declining. The women continue their homosexual relationships for support and engage in heterosexual relations for financial purposes. Other major relational effects of integration involve power struggles, family patterns, and role structure.

53. SACKS, B. K. Case for Coeducational Institutions. Offender Rehabilitation, v. 2, n. 3:255-259. Spring 1978. (NCJ 48560)

The findings of a 1977 study are summarized in an effort to explode a number of myths concerning female offenders. It is suggested that coeducational corrections might provide a remedy for institutional sex discrimination. While the male inmate population and innumerable subgroups within it have been extensively researched, little data are available on the female inmate. The female offender is the client of a male-dominated and male-oriented criminal justice system in which she is a powerless minority. Predominantly male personnel within the system are unable to recognize the needs of the female offender, much less respond to them. During the 1970's, however, change has set in. The correctional system has begun to employ some female personnel, female offenders are exhibiting greater awareness of their rights, and female offender research is being undertaken. One of the earliest and most significant studies was that undertaken by Glick and Neto. Many of their findings not only have significant implications for correctional policy and planning, but also explode a number of misconceptions about the female offender. Contrary to accepted assumptions, the female offender feels optimistic about herself, has a positive self-image, and maintains positive ideas about the status of women in general. Moreover, the female offender is work oriented: 74 percent of the inmate sample preferred work to staying home, and 91 percent felt it was good for a woman to have a job even though she had someone to support her. While the female inmate population studied had slightly less formal education than the general population, over 40 percent had a high school education or better,

and nearly half the women had prior vocational training, often in clerical or cosmetology skills. Thus, most of the women had skills which tend to be offered by correctional institutions. Further, most had upward aspirations for which no suitable vocational or educational programs were being offered. Limited resources are not providing the programs to best meet the needs and aspirations of the female inmate. It is suggested that coeducational institutions may simply and cheaply meet these needs by bringing the female inmate into already existing programs and providing resources available to male inmates. A single reference source is cited.

54. SCOTT, F. M. Therapy With Female Offenders. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, v. 21, n. 3:208-220. 1977. (NCJ 46644)

A heuristic outline for working with female offenders is presented, and some therapy suggestions are offered. Based on his 10 years of experience in working with female criminals on work release and female ex-convicts with postrelease problems, the author outlines the significant areas of experience and behavior patterns characteristic of female offenders. Using some case histories, the author discusses the general categories of female offender behavior patterns: (1) interpersonal--having to do with the most common patterns of relationships with significant men and with their children; (2) intrapersonal--having to do with the psychological patterns of the individual; (3) parasocial--having to do with patterns of behavior such as prostitution and drug abuse; (4) impersonal--dealing with crime patterns such as forgery, robbery, and theft; and (5) the future diagnostic trend--considered to be paranoid behavior as women enter the business and professional world in greater numbers. In considering therapy suggestions, the quality of the relationship between the therapist and client is considered primary. Genuine concern that accepts and fosters the release of negative transference is believed crucial to positive behavioral change through therapy. It is advised that, for most female offenders, a male therapist is preferable to a female therapist since negative relationships with men are most central to deviant female behavior. The therapist's extension of empathy coupled with efforts to guide the client toward behavioral change to deal with her present life situation are considered difficult aspects of the therapeutic relationship which must be given primary attention for progress to occur. In the area of work, it is believed that the female offender, compared with the male offender, can train and find employment faster, although hardcore drug abusers and prostitutes find work adjustment extremely difficult. The ability of the therapist to communicate a genuine appreciation for the uniqueness of each individual and her potential for a satisfying life adjustment is considered very important in effective therapy.

55. SCUTT, J. A. Toward the Liberation of the Female Lawbreaker. International Journal of Criminology and Penology, v. 6, n. 1:5-18. February 1978. (NCJ 47324)

Following a brief discussion of criminality in general, the author examines the impact of the improving status of women on female criminality. Issues in criminology which must be considered prior to a discussion of the possible association between the emancipation of women and increases in female criminality include crime causes and definitions of crime and criminality. The multiplicity of theories of criminality and treatment approaches suggests that no single factor can be identified as the cause of criminality. There is also considerable ambiguity as to what constitutes a crime. For instance, is a murder to be considered a crime if the murderer is insane? Should approaches to criminology be based on certain sorts of crimes or should they include all actions labeled criminal in each specific jurisdiction? Changing social attitudes and conceptions of morality as a consideration of what constitutes a crime are particularly relevant to young females judged delinquent for sexual activity. Theories of female difference must also be taken into account. In the past, women have been viewed as less likely to engage in criminal activities because of supposed male/female variance in aggressive tendencies, access to weapons, roles and role pressures, and access to criminal role models. The greater proportion of black women involved in crime in America may be attributable to their more frequent role of family head and breadwinner. It is possible that one effect of legislative changes in the area of equality for women will be an increase in the accuracy of reported female delinquency. Where previously females may have been charged with an ambiguous or sex-misdemeanor offense, the absence of such differentiation in male/female juvenile offenses may reveal that more criminal activities by females are similar to those males are typically charged with. Should there be widespread adoption of egalitarian attitudes toward men and women, it can be inferred that sociocultural conditions would no longer provide a basis for a differential in the adoption of criminal lifestyles. Further, an increase in female criminality becomes more likely with increased female socioeconomic responsibilities. It is also theorized that freeing women from their oppressed roles may result in decreases of criminal activities such as child abuse, infanticide, and shoplifting. The advantages which would accrue from true equality for women are briefly enumerated, and it is concluded that the advantages of equality outweigh the possible costs of female criminality. The right to be equal must include the right to be equally bad. References and notes are provided.

56. SENTENCING--EQUAL PROTECTION--SEX-BASED DISPARATE SENTENCING SCHEME FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS VIOLATES THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE. Rutgers Law Review, v. 27, n. 3, special issue:545-554. 1974. (NCJ 15781)

A discussion is presented of the New Jersey Supreme Court decision that a female offender must receive the same sentencing treatment as a male offender for an identical offense. The court's decision was based on the State's failure to offer any convincing justification for the sex-based statute authorizing disparate sentencing. It is argued that the court, in its decision, also should have declared sex classifications constitutionally suspect, since failure to do so provides little basis for a constitutional challenge to sex-based laws outside the context of criminal sentencing statutes.

57. SIMON, R. J. American Women and Crime. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v. 423:31-46. January 1976. (NCJ 36976)

The relationship of the contemporary women's movement, the role of women in crime, and the changing socioeconomic and political status of American women is examined. It has been popularly claimed that more women are engaging in acts of violence than ever before and that the women's movement is largely to blame. However, an examination of national statistics over several decades (1932-1972) reveals a different picture. Although women's participation in crime--especially serious crime--has increased, the increase has been primarily in crimes of property like larceny, embezzlement, fraud, and forgery. An international comparison of arrest statistics for female offenders shows that the United States moved from eighth place in 1963 to fourth in 1968 and to third in 1970. However, the heterogeneity of the countries ranking above (West Indies, New Zealand, Thailand, West Germany, and Luxembourg) and directly below (Austria and France) the United States makes it difficult to draw any conclusions about the types of societies that are conducive to high female arrest rates. A comparison of convictions and sentencing patterns between men and women over time is also difficult because of the absence of judicial statistics at the State court level. The available Federal statistics are consistent with the arrest data in that they show a higher proportion of convictions for fraud, embezzlement, and forgery. Local victimization figures, along with national data on homicide, indicate that women are less likely to be victims of crime than men, especially young men. However, data from 1967 show that, with the exception of homicide, when violent offenses are intersexual, the woman's role is much more likely to be the victim and the male's that of the offender. Tabular data are presented. No reference sources are cited.

58. _____. Arrest Statistics. In Wickman, P. and P. Whitten, Eds., Readings in Criminology, 1978. (NCJ 46541). Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1978. 10 p. (NCJ 46545)

National data on the involvement of females in Type I index crimes (serious offenses) from 1953 through 1974 are examined and compared with data on males. Type I offenses include criminal homicide, manslaughter by negligence, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Some Type II offenses are noted as they relate to changes in arrest patterns for women or to particularly high arrest rates for women. The proportion of women arrested in 1974 was greater than the proportion arrested one and two decades earlier. This increase was greater for serious offenses alone than it was for all Type I and II offenses combined. The increase in female arrest rates for serious offenses is attributable almost entirely to increased involvement of females in property offenses, particularly larceny. The proportion of females arrested for violent crimes changes little during the period examined. Type II offenses showing the greatest increase in involvement by women are embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting. The data are said to suggest that, as women's participation in the labor force increases, their opportunity to commit certain types of crime also increases. Nine tables are included.

59. _____. Women and Crime. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1975. 142 p. (NCJ 19480)

A description is provided of the extent and type of female involvement in crime, including criminal justice statistics on women and information on crimes most often committed by women. The first section reviews the literature on women in crime and summarizes the major themes in the research done in the area. The current status women occupy in society, as represented by the extent and quality of their participation in the labor force and their marriage, fertility, income, and education patterns, is then described. Women's participation in crime and their treatment at various stages of the criminal justice process are outlined. Information is provided on the arrest, trial, sentencing, and parole stages of the process, and comparative statistics for men and women are included. A brief chapter describes British criminal and penal statistics. Finally, a summary is included of interviews with trial court criminal judges and prosecuting attorneys concerning their images of female offenders, their treatment of women involved in crime, and their expectations about the future.

60. _____. Women and Crime in Israel. In Landau, S. F. and L. Serba, Eds., Criminology in Perspective--Essays in Honor of Israel Drapkin, 1977. (NCJ 45543). Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1977. 9 p. (NCJ 45548)

The extent and types of involvement in serious crime of Israeli women between 1960 and 1974 are examined; a cross-cultural analysis using American data was performed. Crime statistics in the United States reveal that since 1967--when the women's movement began to expand and gain considerable publicity--there has been a marked increase in the percentage of property, white-collar, and financial offenses by women, and a slight decline in the percentage of crimes of violence. To see if the same patterns were occurring in Israel, female crime data for both Israel and the United States were compared. The figures show that in Israel the proportion of females charged begins to decline after 1971. In both the United States and Israel, the proportion of female offenders is much lower than their representation in the society. The proportion of Israeli women suspects charged between 1960 and 1974 was also analyzed by type of offense. Over the 15-year period, there has not been a consistent increase in the percentage of females in any of the offense categories. The female work force statistics for the United States from 1960 through 1974 indicate a big increase in the proportion of women gainfully employed, and the increase has been especially marked since 1967. In 1970, 42.6 percent of all adult women in the United States were gainfully employed, compared with 26.9 percent of all Israeli (Jewish) married women. Thus both the female work force data and the female crime statistics in Israel fail to show any significant shifts during the period that saw great changes in the United States. There is little evidence of a nonstatistical nature that a significant proportion of Israeli women is involved in a liberation movement. Tabular data and notes are provided.

61. _____. Women and Crime Revisited. Social Science Quarterly, v. 56, n. 4:658-663. March 1976. (NCJ 36974)

In this rebuttal to the article, "Women and Crime: 1960-1970," women's increased representation in the labor force and changing life patterns are discussed in relation to their increased propensity to commit nonviolent crimes. George W. Noblit and Janie M. Burcart, authors of "Women and Crime," relied on Uniform Crime Reports statistics to support their conclusions that (1) more women are involved in crime in the 1970's than in the previous decade, and (2) the pattern of women's participation in crime is changing. They reported that larceny almost completely accounts for this increase in female arrest rates. They also claimed that theirs was the first structured sociological treatment of the subject of women and crime. The earlier monograph by Rita J. Simon, "The Contemporary Woman and Crime" (1975), presented statistics to reach similar conclusions, but went further to present data that indicated increased female propensity to commit fraud, for-

gery, and embezzlement, and a corresponding absence of change in women's propensity to commit violent crime. Data were provided on female participation in the labor force, changing female marriage patterns, sex role and occupational patterns, and the distribution of females in white-collar positions. These data should be considered when female crime statistics are being assessed in a social-structural context.

62. SMART, C. Criminological Theory--Its Ideology and Implications Concerning Women. British Journal of Sociology, v. 28, n. 1:89-100. March 1977. (NCJ 48405)

This article reviews early theories on female criminality, focuses on the implications of the ideologies inherent in these studies, and urges better work in this field. Few writers have dealt with the specific concept of female criminality, probably because offenses committed by women are usually petty and, with the exception of prostitutes, most appearances by women in court are for first offenses. Thus, women do not seem to pose a threat to society, and official criminal justice agencies have not supported studies in this area. The works of Lombroso, Pollak, Cowie, and Cowie and Slater are reviewed in detail. These works are sexist, attributing undesirable characteristics to females. They abound with references to the "inherent" evil in women, or a lack of intelligence in women, or a "natural" passivity. Menstruation or the menopause is often blamed as a precipitating factor. Such factors as class, status, power, age, and culture are not considered pertinent to an understanding of female criminality even though they are considered relevant to male criminality. These theories have tended to reinforce cultural beliefs and obscure reality. Those who accept the theory that female offenders are "sick" will provide emotional therapy instead of the vocational courses that are necessary to help the women become self-supporting without resorting to crime. Another common mistake is assuming that the criminal justice system is more lenient toward women. Reports of treatment of female political prisoners, prostitutes, and rape victims belie the view of a "chivalrous" police and legal system. The severity of treatment of female status offenders is part of this double standard which punishes girls for petty acts that are condoned for boys. It is hoped that new trends in the sociology of deviance and criminology will replace existing studies of female criminality with serious, well-constructed research. Notes are provided.

63. _____. Women, Crime and Criminology--A Feminist Critique. London, England, Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 1977. 223 p. (NCJ 40575)

Criminological literature, being predominately male oriented, has always treated female criminality as marginal to the "proper" study of crime in society. This study introduces a new direction in criminology and the sociology of deviance by investigating female crime from a

committed feminist position. The author presents a feminist critique of classical and contemporary theories of female criminality. In an examination of the types of offenses committed by female offenders, she points to the fallacies inherent in relying on official statistics and shows the deficiencies of the currently popular argument that female emancipation causes increases in female crime rates. She deals with studies of prostitution and rape and considers the treatment of women--as offenders and victims--by the criminal law, the police and courts, and the penal system. Particular attention is given to the question of lenient treatment for female offenders, with the conclusion drawn that women and girls are, in some important instances, actually discriminated against in our legal and penal systems. The relationship between female criminality and mental illness is discussed, and the author concludes by dealing with some of the problems inherent in developing a feminist criminology. An eight-page bibliography and subject and name indexes are included.

64. SPITZ, J. Overview of Manpower Programs for Incarcerated Women. Master's Thesis, Northeastern University, Boston, 1976. 64 p. (NCJ 39173)

This thesis explores educational and vocational programs for women incarcerated in State institutions throughout the United States. Data for the study were obtained through responses to a closed-end questionnaire mailed directly to all penal institutions housing more than five women 16 years of age and older. Thirty-nine of the States with at least one correctional institution for women returned the questionnaire. Training programs offered by the responding institutions fell into two categories, educational and vocational, which were further divided into clerical, cosmetology, secretarial, nursing, sewing, food services, and others ranging from wigstyling to electronics. The author found that job-training programs for incarcerated women have existed for approximately 30 years and have focused on teaching skills necessary for traditional women's jobs. She also found that these programs have failed to reduce recidivism among participants. Suggestions for improving the programs are set forth. The model program at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Framingham, which offers realistic alternatives to incarcerated women and helps them to explore and implement a career plan, is outlined. Survey forms and responses from three Federal correctional institutions for women are appended.

65. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, National Institute of Mental Health. Contemporary Woman and Crime. By R. J. Simon. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 98 p.
(NCJ 25980)
Stock No. 017-024-0045-6.

The extent and types of female involvement in crime in the United States are described, relevant statistics are presented, and the relation-

ship between females in the labor force and their involvement in crime are described. The literature on women in crime is reviewed, and major themes in the research in this area are summarized. The author discusses the current status women occupy in society as represented by the extent and quality of their participation in the labor force, their marriage and fertility patterns, and their incomes and education. Women's participation in crime and the treatment women receive at various stages in the criminal justice process are also described. The proportion of women to men arrested over the past two decades is compared, a breakdown of the types of crimes for which they have been arrested is given, and the proportion of women to men convicted in the courts for the same types of offenses is reported. The proportion of women sentenced to prison is compared with the proportion of men sentenced, and the probability that men and women will receive equally favorable parole hearings is discussed. Although statistics on parole are too recent to allow establishment of longitudinal trends, they are characterized by the relative success of female as opposed to male parolees, taking into account the types of offenses, prior criminal records, and history of drug or alcohol use. Interviews with trial court criminal judges and prosecuting attorneys concerning their image of female offenders, their treatment of women involved in crime, and their expectations for the future are summarized. An appendix is included in which overall crime rates are compared with female arrest rates for different types of offenses in about 25 nations.

66. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Bureau of Prisons. Female Offenders in the Federal Prison System. By E. Foster. Washington, Media Services Center, 1977. 35 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 44565)

An overview is given of the female population of the Federal prison system and of facilities and services provided to women inmates. The history of the Federal prison system is outlined briefly. At the close of fiscal year 1976, the female population totaled 1,406, an increase of 31 percent over 1967. Ages ranged from 17 to over 60, and there was a racial mix of 34 percent white, 54 percent black, and 6 percent Hispanic. Their average length of sentence was 41.5 months; 38 percent were single and 26 percent married. Other statistics are furnished regarding dependents, financial status, level of education, vocational training, occupation, and type of offense. Brief descriptions of the main Federal facilities are given. The unit-management approach has been instituted at many facilities; the units are small, flexible, semi-autonomous subgroups operating within the larger facility. The units are under the supervision of a small, multidisciplinary staff team whose offices are located in the unit and who work directly with its inmates. These teams are responsible for planning, directing, and controlling unit operations and correctional programs for all the inmates assigned to the unit. This approach provides better communications, more individualized program planning, and better obser-

vation of inmates. Four facilities are cocorrectional; male and female inmates in the same institution have separate living quarters, but they dine, study, work, and take part in other program activities together. This situation helps "normalize" an institution and gives the system greater flexibility in designating where female inmates will serve their time. Education, training, and recreation programs have been established in all institutions, and drug treatment programs are available. Special health services for pregnant inmates are provided in conjunction with community hospitals.

67. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Female Defendant in Washington, D. C. By S. Katzenelson. Washington, Institute for Law and Social Research, 1976. 34 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 31709)

This is the final report on a project to describe and analyze characteristics of female defendants and offenses by females. The project was undertaken in response to the paucity of information on the female offender. The study design compared data, provided by the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS), on offenders and offenses as differentiated by sex. PROMIS includes information collected from forms completed by the police and the prosecutor for adult criminal incidents occurring in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Federal crimes and such offenses as traffic violations, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. Of the recorded arrests, 16.4 percent were females. The study examined such data as the offenders' age, race, and prior arrest record, type of offense, and case disposition. It concluded that female crime is much less frequent and serious than male crime, although the trend may be toward an increase in the future volume and gravity of female offenses.

68. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Study of Women's Correctional Programs. By R. M. Glick and V. V. Neto. Sacramento, California Youth Authority, 1977. 388 p.

(NCJ 41042)
Stock No. 027-000-00524-1

This study presents the first comprehensive examination of programs and services provided for women in correctional institutions and develops a demographic profile of the incarcerated female offender. Sixteen staff prisons, 46 county jails, and 38 community-based programs were studied in 14 states. The states surveyed were California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington. This final report on the study findings describes the physical facilities in which women

are incarcerated as well as the programs and services available in prisons, jails, and community-based programs. A profile of the incarcerated female offender is developed based on a questionnaire administered to 1,607 women representing 6,466 inmates in State prisons and county jails in the 14 states. The interrelationships of such variables as physical facilities, programs, administrative philosophy, and inmate perspectives on programs are also explored. Data on community-based programs are analyzed separately. A final section presents some implications of the data for program planning and identifies future research needs. A postscript describes population and program changes in the year following the data collection phase (spring and early summer of 1975). Appended materials include a description of the study methodolgy, copies of the research instruments (including the inmate questionnaire), and a 12-page bibliography on the female offender.

69. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. Female Offenders--Problems and Programs. Washington, American Bar Association, 1976. 56 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34706)

This program and reference guide has been developed to encourage public officials, community interest groups, employment and training specialists, and criminal justice planners to initiate action programs for women offenders. It is intended to focus attention on the problems of the female offender and treatment provided her by the criminal justice system, suggest the kinds of information which employment and training specialists need in order to develop meaningful projects, encourage the development of new employment opportunities which are compatible with the social and economic needs of female offenders, and provide sources of additional information. The assessment of problems and needs presented emphasizes economic self-sufficiency through the development of employment and training opportunities. The first section provides background information on the problems and needs of the female offender. The second section briefly outlines junctures in the criminal justice process where services can be delivered, highlighting 44 selected bail, pretrial intervention, [illegible]l, alternatives to incarceration, prison, parole, and unconditional release programs which currently provide assistance to the offender. Information is given on program name, address, telephone number, contact person, services, funding sources, date of establishment, and annual program cost. The concluding section provides suggested approaches for service program development and activation. A list of State and national organizations with special expertise on the problem of female offenders is also included. A list of references is provided.

70. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. Employment Standards Administration. Women's Bureau. Employment Needs of Women Offenders--A Program Design. By E. Denison. Washington, 1977. 63 p. Pamphlet No. 13. (NCJ 43629)

The program described attempts to provide women offenders and ex-offenders improved opportunities for jobs, job training, and a range of supportive services. The program design is an outgrowth of programs initiated in three communities by the Women's Bureau during International Women's Year (IWY), 1975. The publication is divided into three parts. The first part describes how the Bureau carried out the IWY program "Focus on the Employment Needs of Women Offenders." Part II serves as a "how-to" guide, a working tool to help organizations carry out a program for women offenders. The final section contains samples of materials and a resource directory.

71. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. Employment and Training Administration. Workshop Guideline on Female Offenders. By C. Milton and C. Pierce. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 105 p. (NCJ 47662)
Stock No. 052-003-00487-9

Workshop materials, including suggestions for goals and format, sources of information, and fact sheets, for programs on juvenile and adult female offenders are presented. The guide is in four parts: goals and format, materials to be distributed to workshop participants, lists of national contacts and pertinent films and publications, and regional lists of possible speakers, panelists, and resource persons. Workshop planners are advised first to assess their local situation with regard to women on probation, in jail or prison, and in the juvenile justice system. Once problem areas have been identified, the most appropriate workshop goal--action, presentation of facts, development of project ideas, development of recommendations and an action plan--can be chosen. Possibilities for format include a keynote speaker, panel presentations, films, small discussion groups, and tours of jails and prisons. Suggestions for panelists are offered, and the careful selection of workshop participants is stressed. Participants should include representatives from the criminal justice system, employment and training specialists, women who have been confined or who are on probation, and representatives from women's, youth, and community groups. The fact sheet presents an overview of the status of offenders. The preponderance of the guide consists of resource listings.

72. VEGA, M., J. ACCARDI, and I. SILVERMAN. Female Felon. In Allen, H. E. and N. J. Beran, Eds., Reform in Corrections--Problems and Issues. (NCJ 46620). New York, Praeger Publishers, 1977. 23 p. (NCJ 46625)

Previous studies describing the nature of female criminality are updated, and recent trends are examined using data from the Florida prison system. Findings from previous research on the nature of female cri-

minality are briefly sketched. In this study, data are reported on all 311 females admitted to the Florida correctional system during fiscal year 1972-73 and compared with data on the 4,485 male felons admitted during the same period. The female population was also broken down into white/black categories. Data for sex and race groupings were analyzed. Eighteen variables were relevant to the analysis. In comparing male and female offenders, meaningful differences were found for the following variables: marital status, occupation, number of dependents, use of alcohol and/or narcotics, length of sentence, offense, prior felonies and misdemeanors, recidivism, and prior paroles. Females were more likely to be married, as well as to claim more dependents than males. Males typically were laborers while females were service workers. Although 83 percent of both sex groups were alcohol and/or narcotics users, a larger proportion of the female group was involved in heavy narcotics use. Offense-related data indicated males were more likely to be younger upon admission, to have had a prior felony conviction, and to have been incarcerated for breaking and entering, robbery, or narcotics-related offenses. On the other hand, females were older, more likely to have had a prior misdemeanor record, and tended to have been incarcerated for murder, narcotics-related offenses, or forgery. Males were more likely to be recidivists or to have been paroled more often than females. In comparing black and white females, similarities were found regarding harmful home influences and recidivism. Meaningful differences were found for the following variables: intelligence quotient, education, marital status, number of dependents, occupation, status of parental home and age when parental home was broken, use of alcohol and/or narcotics, age at admission, offense, and sentencing. Tables showing the results of the data collected are included, and brief comments are offered as explanations for the findings.

73. VELIMESIS, M. L. Female Offender. Crime and Delinquency Literature, v. 7, n. 1:94-112. March 1975. (NCJ 26949)

Suggestions for handling female offenders are offered based on a review of offender characteristics and current discriminatory practices in sentencing, assignment to institutional programs, and parole revocation. The most common characteristics of female offenders are that they are poor, lack skills, are mostly mothers, are the main source of family income, and most often commit property crimes. The author recommends eliminating the double-sex standard from criminal justice processing and creating more numerous and more acceptable roles and jobs for females. Other recommendations are to decriminalize prostitution, drunkenness, and vagrancy, change community conditions which foster drug use, provide more education and vocational training in correctional institutions, train corrections personnel to deal more effectively with the problems of women, and offer nurturing and child development courses.

74. WARD, D. A. and G. G. KASSENBAUM. Homosexuality--A Mode of Adaptation in a Prison for Women. In Petersen, D.M. and C.W. Thomas, Eds., Corrections--Problems and Prospects. (NCJ 15322). Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1975. 22 p. (NCJ 34985)

This study considers sex-role differences in the free community and the features of male prisons as a way of understanding the female prison and the prevalence of homosexual relationships. Demographic and background data were obtained through analysis of the record files of 832 inmates, not all of whom were confined at the same time, of the largest prison for women in the United States. Over a period of 16 months repeated interviews were conducted with 45 inmates. These individual interviews provided basic information necessary to conceptualize the process and varieties of adaptive behavior. An anonymous 69-item questionnaire was administered to 293 inmates representing a 45-percent random sample of the population. A questionnaire was also administered to all staff members who had sustained and direct contact with inmates. Results indicated that more inmates resort to homosexuality than to psychological withdrawal, rebellion, colonization, or any other type of adaptation.

75. WIDOM, C. S. Empirical Classification of Female Offenders. Criminal Justice and Behavior, v. 5, n. 1:35-52. March 1978. (NCJ 46075)

A taxonomy of female offenders is developed on the basis of personality profiles of 66 women in the awaiting trial unit at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Framingham. Personality profiles of the subjects, 94 percent of whom had convictions prior to their current arrest, were subjected to cluster analysis. The four distinct profile types that emerged classified three-quarters of the sample. The profile types were tentatively identified as being characteristic of primary psychopaths, secondary or neurotic psychopaths, the overcontrolled personality type, and normal criminals. The women in the first group were undersocialized, hostile, impulsive, aggressive, and relatively lacking in anxiety. Women in the second group had particularly high scores on psychopathic deviance and aggression levels of anxiety and depression. Women in the third group saw themselves as basically free from psychological disturbance, although their test scores suggested significant denial. Women classified as normal criminals demonstrated little personality pathology. The high hostility scores recorded for the entire sample are noted and an interpretation is suggested. The findings are compared with those of other studies of female and male offenders. The need for further research on female offenders, particularly female psychopaths, is stressed. Supporting data are included.

76. WILLIAMS, V. L. and M. FISH. Women's Prison Families. In Johnston, N. and L. D. Savitz, Eds., Justice and Corrections. (NCJ 47922). Somerset, New Jersey, John Wiley and Sons, 1978. 12 p.

(NCJ 47941)

The intricate nature of single-sex relationships within women's prisons is examined. The social organization of correctional institutions for female offenders is centered around a family system. The array of family-oriented roles is extensive: it includes father, mother, sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles, and grandparents and grandchildren. Because of different characteristics, inmates will play specific roles, and prison families attempt to act as much like families on the outside as they can under the circumstances. In times of stress and crisis, the family structure stands as a bulwark against the threats of prison life. The inmate can share her feelings with the family members. Although a unisexual family cannot reproduce, the family structure is continually changing because inmate-members are paroled and new inmates are accepted into the family. The family is also the primary economic unit in the female prison. The unit cooperates in stealing, manufacturing, and consuming illicit goods. The inmates frequently need commissary products they have no money to buy, as well as goods and services that cannot be manufactured or stolen without the cooperation of several inmates. The social fabric of the family provides the cooperative spirit and organization needed to acquire such items. Also, punishment by the staff --such as the removal of commissary privileges--is softened by the family system or the homosexual couple. While experts on the subject do not agree, it is estimated that between 50 and 70 percent of the inmates in women's prisons in the United States engage in some sort of homosexual activity. Two types of women fall into the general category of homosexual: those who prefer homosexual to heterosexual activities in the free world, and those who engage in homosexual activity only as a way of adjusting to prison life. Should a new inmate decide to assume a role in a homosexual couple, she must decide which character, a "butch" or a "femme," to play. Based on the data culled from intercepted, clandestine notes, the "femme/butch" relationship characteristically seen in prisons probably has a less romantic than erotic aura. A "femme" often enters into a love relationship because the "butch" supplies the items she cannot get in any other way. Within a short period after entering prison, a new "femme" will usually marry a "butch." The marriage relationship will be recognized by other inmates, and the two will be referred to as man and wife and do everything married couples do given the restraints placed upon them by the institutional setting. Problems caused by rivals, mistresses, and infidelity sometimes trigger physical violence.

77. WILSON, N. K. Styles of Doing Time in a Co-ed Prison--Masculine and Feminine Alternatives. Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois University Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, 1975. 31 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37407)

This paper presents preliminary findings from a study of the first year of a minimum security facility which converted from an all male to a coeducational facility. The author reviews literature on masculine and feminine alternatives for coping with imprisonment and describes the research site. Solidarity and homosexuality among the residents are discussed in terms of the author's own observations and information from scattered interviews with the inmates. Styles of doing time and sex differences are analyzed using data on disciplinary actions taken in the facility during the study period. Disciplinary data and relevant research literature are also cited in considering differences in felonious identity. This paper supports the theory that the way in which felons do time is a function of their preprison identities.

78. _____. Unanswered Questions About Differences in Male/Female Inmate Cultures. Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois University Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, 1975. 25 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37408)

A review of research into male and female inmate cultures with regard to solidarity, homosexuality, and sources of inmate cultures indicates that the issues have not been dealt with consistently and that resolutions are absent. Studies of prison homosexuality rates show a pronounced differential between male and female inmates, with female homosexuality rates usually being higher. However, definitions of homosexuality and measures of homosexuality rates in research are not consistent. One study used the same measures on men and women in a coed prison, but the rate (23 percent for men and 24 percent for women) is not particularly meaningful since the research was done in a single, nonconventional institution. Research literature dealing with the meaning of homosexuality shows that men view homosexual behavior instrumentally as a second-best substitute for heterosexual relationships, while women attach meanings of love, romance, and family to their homosexual relationships. There is a need to link the meaning of prison homosexuality with meanings of homosexuality outside prison. Research indicates that inmate solidarity is lower in the female inmate community than in the male community. Yet there is confusion as to whether the differences are real or occur because of differences in researchers, research methods, and interpretation of data. It is not clear from research whether primary group affiliation, a symbiotic structure, or a series of subsystems is the basis for inmate social structure and whether the form of organization depends solely on the sex of inmates. Stud-

ies of inmate culture should explore links to the outside culture, and researchers should be wary of studying the female prison only in comparison with the male prison. References are provided.

79. WILSON, N. K. and C. M. RIGSBY. Is Crime a Man's World? Issues in the Exploration of Criminality. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 3, n. 2:131-139. Summer 1975. (NCJ 27662)

To assess the state of scientific criminology regarding female crime, 17 criminology textbooks were examined for information on female offenders, sex ratio in crime, and female crime causation. Introductory textbooks in general criminology, covering a publication span of 12 years, made up the sample. Only five of the texts examined devoted a separate chapter to female offenders, three texts had no separate section on female criminals, and the remaining titles had subsections on females within larger chapters. The greatest amount of space devoted to female crime causation in every text was found in sections on sex ratios in crime. The most popular explanation of sex differences in crime rested on some version of sex-role differences. Subtypes of the category "sex-role differences" included social explanations based on differences in male and female opportunities for crime, and cultural explanations based on females' learned attitudes and behaviors. Almost every author mentioned types of offenses that women are likely to commit (prostitution, shoplifting, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct), and several texts presented brief summary statements on why women commit those types of crimes. Three undercurrents appear in theories explaining female crime: (1) Women are accomplices to male criminals or incite males to commit crime; (2) women are normally restrained from criminal behavior by their sexual characteristics (i.e., piety, maternity, and weakness), but when these influences fail, women are likely to commit serious crimes; and (3) female offenders are victims of circumstance. The lack of scientific and substantive theoretical information on female crime reflects the poor quality and quantity of research in this area. It is suggested that sampling procedures for female crime studies be improved, research be refocused to consider the nature of female criminality, and the validity of general crime theories in relation to females be determined.

80. WILSON, P. Murderess--A Study of the Women Executed in Britain Since 1843. London, England, Michael Joseph Ltd., 1971. 318 p. (NCJ 26740)

The crimes of 68 women executed in England, Scotland, and Wales since 1843, with special attention to the personality of the individual murderess involved, are recounted for a general audience. Based almost entirely on reports of trials in contemporary newspapers, the

crimes and characters of the 68 murderesses are described in short narratives reviewing typical examples of Victorian and 20th century spousal homicide, matricide, patricide, infanticide, and common murder. The backgrounds of the murderesses and their victims are described, as are the murders themselves and the resulting trials and hangings. Many of the narratives are amplified with statistics and commentary on various aspects of female crime. Topics so treated (e.g., poverty, domestic murder, poison, pregnancy) are mentioned in the table of contents. Statistics on women sentenced to death between 1843 and 1958 and a brief list of references are appended.

81. WOMAN OFFENDER. Lincoln, Nebraska, Contact, Inc., 1977. 225 p. (NCJ 44572)

Issues concerning the female offender are addressed with presentation of an article written by a woman inmate, prison program descriptions, an account of women on death row, and an annotated bibliography. An unedited article written by a woman inmate at the Indiana Women's Prison provides a first-hand point of view on women's correctional institutions. Some of the gross inadequacies regarding educational, vocational, and recreational opportunities are revealed. It has been suggested that there are not enough women in prison to justify a great expenditure, but since the majority of crimes by females are committed for economic survival, the author stresses the need for training programs to prepare the inmate for higher paying jobs. (Traditional training programs include sewing, cooking, cleaning, cosmetology, and clerical duties--all preparation for traditionally low-paying jobs.) This report presents the standards and goals formulated by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Samplings of programs offered to imprisoned women and a description of their physical environment are included. A brief account of the five women on death row at the time of writing is presented, as well as a listing of aftercare services. The final section offers a series of abstracts from the literature on the female offender, supplemented by a list of bibliographies.

82. WYRICK, E. S. and O. H. OWENS. Black Women--Income and Incarceration. In Owen, C. and J. Bell, Eds., Blacks and Criminal Justice. (NCJ 43091). Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath and Company, 1977. 8 p. (NCJ 43098)

The relationship between income and incarceration for black women and programs to help ex-offenders gain meaningful and well-compensated employment in society are discussed. Statistics indicate that the number of black female prison inmates is increasing. A closer analysis of the prison population has shown, in fact, that the black female remains overrepresented. Pronounced parallels exist between

the black female labor market and the low economic profile of black female offenders. The black female offender is not only poor, but also young, undereducated, and typically single. She is also likely to have dependent children, which makes her low-income status even more alarming. Black unemployment continues to be high, particularly for teenagers. It is not surprising, then, that the crimes for which black females are most frequently incarcerated--theft, forgery, or larceny--are economically related. The next most common convictions are related to drug offenses. Since there is no difference between the economic needs of the black female offender before and after her incarceration, it is easy to predict her reversion to crime. The trend toward recidivism can also be observed among drug offenders. The needs of the black female offender can best be met by improving rehabilitative and vocational training. Training programs ideally should prepare inmates for jobs that pay substantially more than the minimum wage, take no longer than 2.5 to 3 years to complete, and be geared to the vocational interests of young women. Most training programs offer little more than preparation for low-paying and low-status jobs. Several potentially valuable model programs fortunately do exist, preparing women for careers in keypunching, nursing, and cosmetology, as well as many lucrative jobs traditionally reserved for men. Community-based employment and supportive services are particularly valuable in assisting the female ex-offender to make her transition into society. Black women are underrepresented in the correctional work force. To remedy this situation, black colleges and universities are encouraged to offer criminal justice courses and degrees. Black women can contribute in many criminal justice careers, and it is imperative that black female ex-offenders be hired by government agencies, correctional institutions, and police departments. Cooperation is needed among the many agencies in training and actual followup of ex-offenders to decrease recidivism. A bibliography is included.

APPENDIX – LIST OF SOURCES

1. International Journal of Criminology and Penology
   Seminar Press, Inc.
   111 Fifth Avenue
   New York, NY 10003

2. McGraw-Hill
   1221 Avenue of the Americas
   New York, NY 10020

3. Quarterly Journal of Corrections
   State Technical Institute of Memphis
   5983 Macon Cove at Interstate 40
   Memphis, TN 38134

4. Social Problems
   Society for the Study of Social Problems
   208 Rockwell Hall
   State University College
   1300 Elmwood Avenue
   Buffalo, NY 14122

5. Mental Health Digest
   National Institute of Mental Health
   U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
   5600 Fishers Lane
   Rockville, MD 20852

6. Same as No. 3.

7. Crime and Corrections
   California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association
   Box 927
   Sacramento, CA 95804

8. University Microfilms
   300 North Zeeb Road
   Ann Arbor, MI 48106

9. Available only through NCJRS Microfiche Program and NCJRS Document Loan Program.

10. Same as No. 9.
    501 Franklin Avenue
    Garden City, NY 11530

11. Same as No. 8.

12. Doubleday

13. Same as No. 9.

14. Bobbs-Merrill
    4 West 58th Street
    New York, NY 10019

15. D.C. Heath and Company
    125 Spring Street
    Lexington, MA 02173

16. Publications Department
    National Center for State Courts
    300 Newport Avenue
    Williamsburg, VA 23185

17. Civil Rights Digest
    U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
    1121 Vermont Avenue, NW.
    Washington, DC 20425

18. Thomas Nelson, Inc.
    407 Seventh Avenue, South
    Nashville, TN 37202

19. Same as No. 8.

20. Signs
    University of Chicago Press
    11030 Langley Avenue
    Chicago, IL 60628

21. Same as No. 8.

22. John Wiley and Sons
    Eastern Distribution Center
    1 Wiley Drive
    Somerset, NJ 08873

23. Her Majesty's Stationery Office
P.O. Box 569
London SE1, England

24. Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.
Broadway House
68-74 Carter Lane
London, England

25. Same as No. 9.

26. Issues in Criminology
University of California, Berkeley
School of Criminology
101 Haviland Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720

27. New England Journal on Prison Law
126 Newbury Street
Boston, MA 02116

28. Same as No. 9.

29. Social Forces
University of North Carolina Press
Box 2288
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

30. Same as No. 26.

31. Same as No. 8.

32. Journal of Criminal Justice
Pergamon Press, Inc.
Maxwell House
Fairview Park
Elmsford, NY 10523

33. Southern California Law Review
University of Southern California
Law Center
Los Angeles, CA 90007

34. Same as No. 9.

35. Same as No. 9.

36. Same as No. 3.

37. William Paterson College
Psychology Department
c/o Gloria Leventhal
Wayne, NJ 07470

38. National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601

39. Michigan Department of Corrections
Stevens T. Mason Building
Lansing, MI 48913

40. Reston Publishing Company, In
Box 547
Reston, VA 22090

41. Same as No. 8.

42. Same as No. 32.

43. Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program.

44. Social Science Quarterly
Southwestern Social Science Association
University of Texas
Austin, TX 78712

45. Criminology
Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

46. Manpower
Manpower Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, DC 20210

47. Same as No. 38.

48. Same as No. 9.

49. Federal Probation
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Supreme Court Building
Washington, DC 20544

50. Victimology
Visage Press, Inc.
3409 Wisconsin Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20016

51. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections
Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association
55 Parkdale Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 1E5
Canada

52. Same as No. 3.

53. Offender Rehabilitation
Haworth Press
149 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010

54. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology
Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders
199 Gloucester Place
London NW1, England

55. International Journal of Criminology and Penology
Academic Press Ltd.
24-28 Oval Road
London NW1, England

56. Rutgers Law Review
Rutgers University
School of Law
180 University Avenue
Newark, NJ 07102

57. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
American Academy of Political and Social Science
3937 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

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65. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

66. Same as No. 9.

67. Same as No. 9.

68. Same as No. 65.

69. American Bar Association
1800 M Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036

70. Women's Bureau
Employment Standards Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, DC 20210

71. Same as No. 65.

72. Praeger Publishers
383 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017

73. Same as No. 38.

74. Prentice-Hall
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

75. Harvard University
Department of Psychology and Social Relations
c/o Cathy Spatz Widom
1548 William James Hall
Cambridge, MA 02138

76. Same as No. 22.

77. Southern Illinois University
Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections
Carbondale, IL 62901

78. Same as No. 77.

79. Same as No. 32.

80. Michael Joseph Ltd.
52 Bedford Square
London WC1, England

81. Contact, Inc.
P.O. Box 81826
Lincoln, NE 68501

82. Same as No. 15.

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